REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,614.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between 8 annas and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions ...	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line,
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. Cotton, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 23rd September 1876.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 13th September, and on MONDAY, the 18th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Java.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2[illegible]gust 1876.

STEAM TO ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTEE NOSE BEH, MUJUNGA AND MOZAMBIQUE VIA ADEN.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), will despatch the S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., as above, on SATURDAY, the 23rd September 1876.

Passengers and Cargo can also be booked by the Punjaub, for London, Algiers, Lisbon, Suez, Hodeida and Jeddah, changing at Aden to the S S. JAVA, one of the Company's London Line Steamers, leaving Aden on the 3rd proximo.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th September 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. MALDA, 1,947 Tons, 350 H. P., Commander W. A. Stannard, on THURSDAY, the 21st September 1876, at 4 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

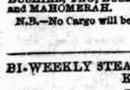
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

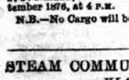


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on FRIDAY, the 22nd September, 1876, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P. M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P. M.

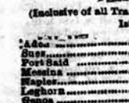
The S. S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th September 1876, at 2 P. M.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd September 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	23	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14-10	Including Wines.
Marseilles	52	35	15	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

[NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—]

SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 15th November 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,
Bombay, July 1876.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

CALLING AT COMPTA IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENTS OFFER EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P. M.

THE well known and fast sailing Steamer OORUN, 268 Tons, Baker, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY, the 19th September, at 4 P. M., from the Apollo Bunder, leaving Goa every SATURDAY MORNING :—

Hurnee. Vingorla.
Gutnaghery. Goa, Panjim.
Jeypapore. Carwar.
Malwan.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

JOOMABHOY LALLJEE.

No. 99, Bazaar Gate Street, or Khoja Moola, Mandvie.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO Ex S. S. SCIO, ARRIVED from LONDON, are requested to present BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for Damage or Short Delivery will be admitted under any circumstance after the departure of the Steamer.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Agent S.S. Scio.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Sept. 1876.
KHEDIVE	3,742	600	..J. D Steward	..22nd—Southampton, Oct. 1876.
VENETIA	2,726	450	...G. J. Babbage	2nd—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	2,984	450	...D. Reynoldson	9th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	2,431	370	...A. S mons	16th—Suez, &c.
ASSAM	3,033	500	...G. F. Cates	23rd—Southampton.
THIBET	2,591	400	...C. H. Eastley	30th—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Masagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th Sept. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 18th Sept. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KHIVA, Captain I. Reeves, (2,609 Tons and 450 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 15th September 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 4th Sept. 1876. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 16th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship BANGALORE, 2,063 Tons, and 500 H. P., Capt. G. N. Hector, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 10th Sept. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2277	424	.....	8th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	.....	9t Sept.	21st Oct.
MACEDONIA	2292	846	.....	7th Oct.	18th N v.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements or the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

S S. CHILDWALL HALL to sail on 30th September.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE ,, 11th October.
,, TRENTHAM HALL to follow.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine and very fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 25 days.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Room in Meadow Street, No. 8.

For Parsee's New Year, a quantity of China piece goods consisting Sanchoi sarries, mushroo embroidered caps, border for sarries, currept, khakha trousers, full embroid-red children's frocks, gentleman's, lady's and children's patent, plain, and canvas boots and shoes, gilt and plain otter bottles, plated, hanging and table argnaud lamps, chandelier, table candlesticks, curry dishes, cruet frame, tea pot, spare sample plates, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th September 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

13 cases French Mazaroni.

At 1 P.M.

1 strong buggy.
1 Pay Arab carriage horse.
1 grey galloway.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th September 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room :—

10 bales grey shirtings 7 lbs.
3 cases white swiss lappets.
5 cases white dori-stripes.
10 bales grey dhoties, 8, 9 and 10 yards.
10 cases white jaconets.
1 cask paint brushes.
5 cases Dr. Wian's nursery powder.
25 casks Beck & Co.'s German beer.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainwares, Mahogany square Pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a Sewing Machine, by Wheeler and Wilson, &c., at No. 18, Foras Road (Mr. John Ryan's bungalow), near the Grant Road Station.

On SATURDAY next, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, No. 18, Foras Road, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., of J. W. Fido, Esq.

Full particulars will be given here after.

Catalogues will be published, and the furniture will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and best Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a Service-able Office Shigram, 1 strong Australian, and 1 Arab Grey Horse, Wines, Choice, Plants, &c., at No. 6, Tarwady, Mala ar Hill.

Under instruction from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will on MONDAY, the 25th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 1 P. M., at his residence at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, shigram, horses, wines, plants, &c., of the late Alexander Thomson, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

The Plants will be sold in the morning at 7 A. M.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th September 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th September, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Domingos Simao Sequeira, deceased, and by order of the Administrators to the Estate of the late Joaquim Joao de Souza, the Mortgagee.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house built thereon, situate at Gaswaddy, near Chiya Bazaar, in the sub district of Bhoolesh-wur, containing in measurement about 78 2/9 square yards, and assessed under No. 49, and bounded on the east by a passage, on the west by the house of Nus-erwanjee Hormusjee, on the north by the house of Sooberam Muncharam, and on the south by the house of Antone de silva.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

TO BE LET, at Bandora Hill, 2 Bungalows. Apply to MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 13th September 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL	,,	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,00.
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	,,	

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 16TH SEPT.
FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL.
PROFESSOR THORN.

ADMISSION—EIGHT ANNAS.

ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME
FOR SCHOOLS, JUVENILES AND FAMILIES.
SECOND AND LAST
GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE.

Seats may be reserved at M. BRESLAUER & Co. up to 2 o'clock on Saturday Afternoon.

Doors open at 3½ o'clock, to commence at 4½ o'clock.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 16TH SEPT.
COMEDY NIGHT.

The Performance will commence with the Fashionable Two-Act Comedy,

CHECKMATE,

And conclude with the Favorite Burlesque,

ALONZO THE BRAVE.

Dress Circle, Rs. 3. Stalls, Rs. 2. Gallery, Re, 1.
PIT EIGHT ANNA.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s
Doors open at 8-30 : Commence at 9.

FOR SALE,

AT the Tanna Collector's Office, NORTON'S TUBE WELLS, the property of the Tanna Local Fund Committee, of the original value of Rs. 555.

J. HEARN,
Deputy Collector.

Tanna, Collector's Office, September 1876.

NOTICE.

THE PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 18th, 19th and 20th instant, and on THURSDAY, the 28th instant.

J. L. LUSHINGTON,
Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Paper Currency Department, Bombay, 15th Sept. 1876.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, the Upper-storied, Airy and Commodious BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, No. 127, now occupied by Mr. Mells. Rent only Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row, West, on MONDAY, the 25th September 1876, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June last.

To appoint Directors in the place of those deceased and retiring, and an Auditor for the ensuing year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 16th to 25th September, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th September 1876.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of RUPEES (100) ONE HUNDRED per Share has been DECLARED for the half-year ending 30th June 1876, and will be PAYABLE on and after WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDAS WURJIDAS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th September 1876.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 27th instant (both days inclusive.)

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Ure's Dictionary of Science, Art, Manufacture, &c., 3 vols., edition 1875	65 12
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for August	2 8
Nautical Almanac for 1876 and 1877, each	2 0
Regulations for the Instruction and Movements of Cavalry 1876	3 0
Manual of Domestic Economy by J. H. Walsh. New edition 1877, Illustrated	6 12
Gold For India; or remarks upon the Depreciation of the Rupee, its Causes, Effects, and Remedy; by L. G. Hynes.	1 0
Ready Reckoner, being Tables for Computing Wages, Rents, Mercantile and Banking Accounts, &c.; by J. B. Henriques	3 0
Weather Charts and Storm Warnings; by R. H. Scott.	2 4
Instructions to Surveyors of Ships, appointed by the Board of Trade	3 12
Handbook of European Commerce: What to buy and where to buy it; by G. Sauer	3 4
Oakshott Castle, being the memoir of aneccentric nobleman; by H. Kingsley	3 12
Carpenter's Principles of Mental Physiology. New edition 1876	7 8
Eastern Persia, an account of the Journeys of the Persian Boundary Commission; by Major General Sir F. J. Goldsmid, 2 vols. Illustrated	26 4
Bound to the Wheel; by J. Saunders	3 4
Markham's History of Persia, Edition 1875	13 4
Hunter's Life of Earl Mayo, 2 vols.	15 12
Complete Works of Mark Twain	4 12
,, ,, Bret Harte	4 12
,, ,, Artemus Ward	4 12

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

SIMPSON AND CO.,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS

TO H. R. H. PRINCE OF WALES.

SIMPSON & Co. having bestowed their special attention to every description of Carriage, which they construct from the best seasoned materials and workmanship and suitable for the requirements of the several Presidencies of India, Ceylon, Burmah and Straits Settlements.

Purchasers may rely upon obtaining Carriages to stand the climate and finished in the most elegant, complete and substantial manner.

Drawings of any style of conveyance, estimates and full detailed particulars, sent on application.

A large assortment of 2nd-hand Carriages always on Commission Sale.

HARNESS DEPARTMENT,

S. and Co. have always on hand—

Double Horse Harness with Plated and Brass, Double and Single Buckle Mountings, also Japanned imitation covered Mountings.

Double pony do. with do. do.
Single horse do. with do. do.
Single pony do. with do. do.
Horse curricle harness with do. do.
Pony do. with do. do.
Tandem horse harness with do. do.
Tandem pony do. with do. do.
Four-in-hand horse do. with do. do.
Four-in-hand pony do. with do. do.

In their Ware Room will be found every requisite in connection with the Stable and Coach-house.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Warehouse, Mills, Merchandize and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

REDUCED RATES for Assurance of CIVILIANS Resident in India, and for MILITARY MEN in Civil employ.

FOR Rs. 1,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE FOR THE WHOLE TERM THEREOF. *WITHOUT PROFITS.*

Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age	Yearly.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p
20	25 9 4	24	26 14 8	28	28 10 0	32	10 13
21	25 14 0	25	27 5 4	29	29 2 8	33	11 6
22	26 3 4	26	27 12 0	30	29 11 4	34	11 1
23	26 8 8	27	28 2 8	31	30 4 0	35	12 11

BOMBAY

Medical Referee—James Arnott, Esq., M.D.

Agents—Killick, Nixon & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—There will be a PICK-UP GAME at Cricket THIS AFTERNOON, weather permitting, commencing at 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette.*

LORNE, HAZELBURN and GLENLIVET WHISKIES, Rs. 22 and Rs. 24 per Case.
Wm. WATSON & Co., No. 24, Apollo Street.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

AS aids to Medical treatment and the rearing of Children, articles of Diet deservedly command a large share of attention, and this is especially so in India, where the exhausting effects of the climate render their use an absolute necessity. Amongst those which have attracted recent attention are

PREPARATIONS OF MALT.

The addition of Malt Flour to the food of Infants, and Patients with impaired digestion, is due to the suggestion of the late Baron Von Liebig, and there is no doubt that many of the slighter disorders of infancy may be avoided by following the system of Diet he recommended. *Savory and Moore's Liebig's Food*, and *Mellin's Extract for preparing Liebig's Food*, are amongst the best of Malt preparations.

Undernoted are a few of the Dietetic preparations kept in stock, and as consignments are received by each fortnightly mail direct from the makers, their genuineness and freshness may be relied upon.

Hard's Farinaceous Food.
Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica.
Genuine Bermuda Arrowroot.
Vicker's Russian Isinglass.
Calf's Foot Jelly.
Robb's Rusks and Nursery Biscuits.
Condensed Milk.
Epp's Cocoa.
Schweitzer's Cocoatina.
Menier's Chocolates.
Pepsine and Pepsine Wine.
Genuine Fresh Cod Liver Oil.
Chemical Food.
Sugar of Milk.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS OF DIETETIC PREPARATIONS AND TOILET REQUISITES,
And Manufacturers of Aerated Waters,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

To be Incorporated under Act X. of 1866, *by which the Liability of Shareholders is strictly limited to the actual amount of their Shares.*

CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,000, IN 25,000 SHARES OF Rs. 20 EACH, FULLY PAID UP,
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

The Shares to be issued from time to time as the business of the Association extends. The First Issue is limited to 5,000 *Shares.*

A MINIMUM DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM IS ANTICIPATED.

BANKERS :
THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

MANAGER :
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.

Offices : 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

This Association is for the purpose of making temporary loans to persons requiring them. Security will in all cases be required from borrowers and be most carefully investigated by the Directors and Manager, whose professional experience will enable them to judge of the value of the security offered.

As an Investment, the Shares of this Association will prove highly remunerative.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen upon application to the Manager.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO The DIRECTORS of the
ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,

I hereby request that you will allocate me _____ Shares in the above Association, for which I enclose the Deposit of Rs. 20* per Share, amounting to Rs. _____ and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number, you may allot to me. I authorise you to insert my name on the Register of Shareholders after the Association has been registered.

Name in full _____
Residence _____
Profession _____

Post Town _____ *dated this* _____ *day of* _____ 1876.

† Signature _____

The above Form for Shares, when filled up, should be sent to the Manager,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

* Remittances in every case must be made free of expense.
† Please to sign legibly.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.

FANCY ANGOLA SUITS	(large selection).....	Rs. 20
BLUE SERGE	Do. (yarn dyed.,.....)	,, 25
CRICKETING	Do. (Saxony flannel).....	,, 25
SLEEPING	Do. (silk and wool flannel)	,, 14
TROUSERS	(fancy angola and doeskin)	,, 10
RIDING	Do. (Bedford cord and saddle Tweeds)...	,, 20

A large variety of Fancy Coatings, in Newest Designs, Meltons in all Shades, Angolas, Shirtings, Flannels.

OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT IS MANAGED BY AN EXPERIENCED LONDON CUTTER.

Patterns and directions for self measurement forwarded on application.

13, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S
CASH PRICE LIST
OF
New West of England Coatings, Angola Trowserings, Fine Scotch Cheviots, Riding Cords, Best Linen and Cotton Drills, Shikar Materials, &c.

WINCHESTER SUITS.
FOR OFFICE OR GENERAL WEAR.

	Rs. a.
Our Special Twist Tweeds in Thirty Shades of Color	25 0
India Tweed, a material made from the best Wool.....	27 0
Our Celebrated Blue, Yarn Dyed Serge, thoroughly Shrunk	27 0
Fine Scotch Cheviots, in every Shade of Colour from.....	35 0
Black or Drab Alpaca Office Coats.....	12 0

RIDING TROUSERS OR BREECHES SCIENTIFICALLY CUT TO FIT THE FIGURE.

Riding Trousers or Breeches, of strong Whip Cords.....	18 0
Bedford Cord, a special substance for hard wear.....	25 0
Fine Scotch Cheviots, in every Shade of Colour from.....	35 0
White Doeskin. The best material for hard wear.....	5 8
Gaiters, stout Tan Canvas.....	15 8
Drab or Brown Matted Flax Cloth, for hard wear, Washing, Trousers or Breeches.....	10 8
Coats of the above	15 8
White Cord Trousers or Breeches	14 0

TROUSERS.

Trousers—Fine Angola Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	10 0
Superfine ditto	14 0
Best Angolas, the New Checks or Plain Shades.....from	16 0
A very large choice of these superior goods.	
Colored Drill Trousers	Six 28 0
Best White Drill	Six 30 0
Suits of the above	15 0
Fancy Washing Vests, of the New Mated Materials	7 0

COATS.

	Rs a.
Morning, or Visiting Coats, Superfine Blue and Black, new Ribbed, or Fancy Dice Coating, bound with Rich Silk Braid	30 0
Frock Coats for special wear. These goods are highly recommended, and being very light and elastic, a correct Fit is guaranteed.....	38 0
Double-Breasted Sack Coats. This garment is recommended to those objecting to a close fitting garment, and will be found useful when Travelling	24 0
Vests of the above materials	9 0
Best Blue or Black Venetian or Plain Morning Coat	30 0
Do. Do. Do. Frock Do.	45 0
Black Cashmere, a very light material, Office Coats	16 8
Ditto ditto ditto Vest	6 8
Morning or Visiting Coat	25 0

DRESS SUITS.

SUPER West of England Cloth	75 0
EXTRA quality—lined throughout with rich Silk Serge...	85 0
WHITE DRESS VESTS for Special Wear.....	7 0
Chesterfield Coat, for evening wear to cover Dress Suits...	30 0

CRICKETING OR BOATING SUITS.

BEST WHITE SAXONY, thoroughl Shrunk	27 0
WHITE SAXONY SHIRTS	8 8

The Fit quality and Finish of all Garments Guaranteed. Patterns, with Simple Instruction for Self-measurement, on application.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position and are, therefore, very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 15TH SEPT., 1876.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday opened and closed dull, the sales only reaching 8,000 bales. Spot prices as quoted by Reuter show a recovery of the previous day's fall of 1/16d. in Fair Omrawuttee, but a decline of ⅛d. in G. F. Ginned Dharwar. No arrival quotations are given and there is no new feature in the position or prospects of the Market; Piece Goods in Manchester being as before quiet but steady.

Wednesday's telegrams from New York quote a decline of ⅛ cent both in spot Cotton and Futures, Mid. Uplands now standing at 11⅛ cents, December shipment at 11⅛ cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports are as follows:—

	1876.	1875.	1874
Wednesday's Receipts.....	8,000	5,300	4,000
Five days' do.	27,000	22,300	18,000
Total since 1st September...	47,000	45,700	39,500

The London General Produce Markets are the same as on the previous day. The weekly quotations for metals show no movement except in Copper, Braziers being £1 lower, Tile £1 per ton higher.

Enfaced Rupee Paper, except Fives-and-a-half which have declined from 86 to 85⅞, is higher, Fours having advanced from 83 to 83⅜; Fours-and-a half from 83½ to 84¼. Consols still stand at 95⅜ and French Rentes at 106¼.

The Bank of England return for the week exhibits a further marked increase in strength, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having advanced from 61 to 62⅜ per cent. The Reserve is increased by £1,000,000 and Bullion by £812,500, while Bills Discounted are less by £437,500, and a further payment of £115,000 has gone into the Bank since the return was made up. Nominally the rate of discount on 6 months' sight Bank Bills is still quoted at 1½ to 1¾ per cent, but it is evident there is very little paper of any kind offering and there seems no symptom of any improvement in the demand for money even in the more distant future.

Bar Silver has recovered from 51½d. to 51¾ per oz., but the quotation from what we can gather is almost entirely nominal, and the advance in all probability is merely the reflex of the slight additional firmness in Exchange here yesterday. The P. and O. steamer from Southampton yesterday only brings £11,000 in Silver for Bombay, showing that there is no buying going on at present, and if it was not that supplies are light the absence of demand would lead to greater depression.

STERLING EXCHANGE here to-day has been quiet with next to nothing doing. The one Bank which was offering to sell yesterday at 1s. 8d. for 6 months' sight has now withdrawn and to that extent rates are lower, but there is no other change. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	Is. 7 11/16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...	Is. 7 15/16d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ...	1s. 8d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ...	Is. 8 1/16d.	,,

On Calcutta there is nothing doing and rates are nominally unchanged, a remark which is applicable also to Government Paper.

THE SHARE MARKET has been very quiet with only a small business passing. Bank shares are unaltered as also are Press Companies, with the one exception of Mofussils which are Rs. 5 higher. Colaba Land Shares are Rs. 5 lower. Spinning and Weaving Companies are firm. Dharrumsey's are Rs. 5 and Khandelay Spinning Rs. 10 per share higher, while Orientals and Sassoons are Rs. 5 per share lower respectively.

IN COTTON we have not heard of a single transaction on European account, but a steady demand exists on the part of the local spinning companies for the better selections of Wudwan and Dhollera which are again Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy higher.

FREIGHTS are exceedingly dull, but as there is only the one steamer open for cargo the consignees are now asking £1-15 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are quiet at unchanged prices. Some little business is doing in white goods, and in 39 inch Grey Shirtings, but otherwise the demand is most limited. Local makes are in fair request.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 9th September, 1876.

Open 1,278½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	67,835	0	0
Merchandize	1,51,066	9	0
Telegraph	649	0	0
Municipal Trains	452	8	0
Total Rs.....	2,20,003	1	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278½ miles..... Total Rs.....	1,99,917	13	5
Increase	20,085	3	7

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE "ENGLISHMAN," MONDAY EVENING.

MONEY is in better demand, but rates are unchanged, and there are no present fears of increased tightness, although exports of silver from India to China continue. The increased demand on the Bank of Bengal has been entirely met from the Government balances, most probably in the shape of proceeds of Council Bills. Those balances have declined 44 lakhs, but the cash balances are only 34 lakhs down, as the investment account has been intrenched upon to the extent of 10 lakhs. The private accounts almost exactly balance, the deposits having increased 7 lakhs, and the items of accommodation about a similar amount. The proportion of cash to liabilities has declined to 60 ¾ per cent.

Last Wednesday's issue of Council Bills again went at a lower figure than the previous issue, namely, at 1-7½ for the whole £350,000 offered, but the demand for remittance to the East must be larger, and more confidence in rates must be felt, for the tenders amounted to nearly three times the amount offered.

Silver appears again to have a slightly downward tendency in Europe, but it is extraordinarily difficult here to obtain reliable accounts of the actual state of the market. Judging from what appearances are visible here, the European markets are by no means overloaded, and any buying of the least importance leads to a fresh rise; as regards remitters to India it is not likely they will go on buying silver so long as the Secretary of State is willing to sell rupees at a cheaper rate. *Any* intelligence from California is worth something at the present juncture, and, although it is up to 17th June only that news has reached us, the then position of silver in that country is worth looking at, as it was just subsequent to that time the greatest depression in Europe took place. From the *Alta California* of that date, we learn that the scrip of the mines which had been said to yield so largely was falling in price, or, in the elegant language of that country "most all stocks on the list have got a black eye," although by the reports from individual mines, prospects continued as excellent as ever. The feeling there seemed to be to get rid of stock in the old prized concerns, and to go in for newly opened out mines, which were said to promise even better than their predecessors. The fact is, excitement and gambling seem to be quite the natural order of things there, and it is not surprising that the highly coloured accounts of silver mining, which have emanated from that quarter, have received greater credence than they deserved in the money markets of Europe, where such extreme sharpness has happily not yet made much way. Actual results are more to be relied upon than mere reports, and, if silver were really being raised so abundantly and cheaply, it is wonderful to hear, from the same newspaper, that in the month of May last, when demand remittance from here to England stood at from 1-8d. to1-8, the super with "trade dollars" from San Francisco to China amounted to scarcely £105,000. From the 1st to 17th June, when demand exchange here remained at 1-8 to 1-7⅞, the exports to China and Japan increased to £410,000, about half in American trade dollars, nearly that in Mexican dollars, and only a small amount in bar silver; but, in spite of those supplies, it has been seen that monetary stringency in China has greatly increased, sufficient help not having been tempted over from those richly producing mines. It would be interesting to know the amounts of bullion transmitted from the mining regions to the Eastern States month by month, but the information given is not complete; it gives the amounts for the first halves of each month during the current year, but for only two months does it distinguish the relative amounts of gold and silver. Probably the proportions do not, as a rule, materially vary, and the information, such as it is, may be acceptable:—

1st to 15th June, Silver,	£140,000	
Gold,	£270,000	
		£410,000
Do. May, Silver,	£207,000	
Gold,	£155,000	
		£362,000
Do. April, Gold and Silver,		£205,000
Do. March, Do.		£520,000
Do. February, Do.		£116,000
Do. January, Do.		£244,000
		£1,857,000

No such alarming sum as has been frequently represented, when it is most likely at least half the amount is gold. The coinage at the San Francisco mint for the elapsed eleven months of the financial year had been equal to barely £7,000,000, and the article goes on to say:—"The money market is more stringent at this writing than it has been before for a long time, and there is not enough available coin on hand for commercial purposes. Since the closing of the Mint (for the annual settlements), gold bars are in better supply, and a slight decline in prices is noted. There is an apparent scarcity of Trade dollars, and brokers are in quest of them at little better rates. An order for 600,000 Trade dollars for China, at 7½ per cent. discount, is now on the market. Probably, a little further advance in the market value would draw out the needed supply from some hiding-place." Why not from the mines, if they are yielding as freely? All this information may be but vague, but it serves to show how the wind is blowing at the centre of the cyclone.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has kept steady, with very little doing, both buyers and sellers maintaining an attitude of expectancy. At opening, the rate looked firmer, and business was done in Bank Bills, six month's sight, at 1-7⅞; next morning, on receipt of the Council Bill rate, the price went momentarily to 1-7⅞, at which, however, scarcely anything was done, and immediately afterwards 1-7⅞ was again available, at from which figure to 1-7 13/16, a very moderate amount of buying has since taken place. Credits have varied between 1-7⅞ and 1-7 13/16, and document bills have mostly been placed at 1-8, although, at the lowest, some were quitted at 1-7⅞. To-day, rates close with a firm appearance, as under:—

Bank telegraphic transfer.....	1-7⅛
Bank bills, on demand	1-7 9-16
Ditto, 3 months' sight	1-7 11-16
Ditto, 6 months' sight	1-7 13-16
Credits and clean private paper, 6 months' sight	1-7⅞ to 15-16
Document bills, ditto	1-8 to 1-16

France.—The quotations for document bills are *f.*2-10 three months' sight, and *f.*2-12 six months.'

Bombay quotations are unchanged; par for demand, and 99-6 for thirty days' sight.

China.—Thirty days' sight Bank Bills have been sold at Rs. 232 per hundred dollars.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

A revival has taken place in the share market, and the ante-poojah holding off proves to have commenced too soon; the market is intrinsically so strong, that attempts to depress it are not generally successful. It certainly cannot be said that there is a general buying demand, but certain stocks here and there have been a good deal run after, and nearly everything is firm, with favourable prospects.

Government Securities, however, have remained very dull, and no business of importance has been on the market. In the four per cent. stock, business has been done to a very moderate extent at from 1⅜ to 1½ per cent. premium; in four-and-a-half, at from 1⅞ to 1½; and in five-and-a-half, at from 4½ to 4¾ per cent. premium. Closing prices are as under:—

4 per cent.	101¼
4½ do.	101⅜
5½ do.	104⅜

Bank Shares are better, Bengals having brought 705, Nationals 113 to 115, and Punjabs 57.

Tea Shares are much more active within the last few days, and some stocks are very lively. Majagrams have been much wanted, carrying the price to 126, and difficult to be got at that. Jokais are also active at 120, Dolings at 68, Hoolungoories at 110, and Tukvars, after falling to 115, have again brought from 116 to 125. Assams have been taken at 625, Bisnauths at 415, Dassai and Parbuttias at 146 to 150, Burkolas at 107, Central Cachars at 168, Durrunga at 82, Sooms at 101, Amluckies at 109, Holtas at 112, Chandipores at 690, Singell's at 110, Coocheelas at 169, Kalacherras at 116 and 115, Kanchunpores at 96, and Motholas at 112.

Spinning Mill Shares.—For certain concerns there is a good demand, but others are dull. A large number of Budge Budge have changed hands at prices advancing from 75 to 89, and Howrahs have brought from 75 to 77. Bowreahs have been strong at 94 to 95, with business done at both rates; but are weaker at the close, selling at 93.

Coal Shares.—Scarcely anything reported for cash, but some inquiry for time. Burrakur have sold at 102.

Miscellaneous Shares.—India General Steam have slightly relapsed, and there have been transactions at 700. Bengal Iron have been dealt in at 116 and 115, Carew and Co. at 123, ex-dividend, Landing and Shipping at 57.

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 9th September, 1876:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits	57,43,294	0	2
Other Deposits	77,79,047	7	1
Cash Credits	4,74,925	10	3
Post Bills	9,476	0	0
Reserve Fund	5,00,000	0	0
Rs.	1,95,06,692	1	6

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes	1,01,68,215	4	6
Govt. Securities	38,73,822	9	0
Loans	10,01,063	8	4
Account of Credits	8,22,764	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	26,25,780	4	6
Dead Stock	2,20,330	13	0
Bills of Exchange	2,25,006	13	2
Due by other Banks	2,42,109	0	0
Rs.	1,95,06,692	1	6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. GLAMORGAN, 1,571 tons, Captain T. C. Laws, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and four deck passengers for Aden.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. CALCUTTA, 548 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Nawab Ghag Dras Khan and two friends, Nawab Syed Ood Dowlah and five friends, Mr. A. Robinson, Mr. C. H. Baretto, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Black and two children, Miss. Robertson, Mr. G. Bowden, Asst. Apath Baretto, and eighty-one deck passengers.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF A PASSENGER PER TRENTHAM HALL.—London, 15th Aug. 1876. I was a passenger by the s. s. Trentham Hall from Bombay to Liverpool in May of the present year, and I have much pleasure in stating that the attention of the Captain and officers was unremitting. The table was good, in fact, everything was done that could be for the comfort of the passengers who expressed themselves to this effect in a "Round Robin" to the Captain. I only hope I may be able to go out in one of the Hall Line.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Calcutta (s).....	Nailer	Bussorah, Aug 28.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
15	Sumatra (s).....	Almond.....	Aden and Suez.
	Glamorgan (s).....	Law's	Liverpool.

The Steamer Akola, to Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
11 Glenroy (s) .....Taylor .....Sourabaya, Aug 31.
Waterloo .....Grierson .....Bombay, Aug 26.

Sept. DEPARTURES.
11 Star of India ....
Loch Ard ....
Cromwell ....

MADRAS.

Sept. ARRIVAL.
13 Khandalla (s)..... ..... Calcutta and N. Ports.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 15,

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Europa s—9 bundles and 8 bars yellow metal belts, Bhugwan Moodchund.
Atalanta s—9 crates earthenware, Muncherjee Pallonjee and Co.
Vixen s—8 packages glass lamps and 1 cask glassware, Jaffer Rahimtoola.

FROM LONDON.

Trentham Hall s—5 casks gun-flints, Mamodally Lookmanjee.
Ben Nevis—80 cases beer, Bean, Ashley and Co; 29 cases sulphuric acid, B Manockjee Punthakey.
Renown s—22 casks hardware, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Europa s—2 cases copal varnish, Bhicoo Sazba.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Glamorgan s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Europa s—25 bales wool, Heeranund Kheldass; 200 bales cotton Bhimsee Jaitha; 10 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Sumatra s—1 box gold bars, The French Bank.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—26 cwts horns, Dayal Rutonsee; 1,200 baskets onions, Hasum Casum; 1,200 baskets onions, Hasum Peeran; 300 baskets onions, Moosa Jacob; 4 bales cotton, Mathuradass Chuttoo; 50 bales twist, Davi. Sassoon and Co; 45 bales twist, A Habibbhoy; 10 bales twist, Mooljee Lucmedass; 161½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 20½ chests opium, E J Abram; 30½ chests opium Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 77 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 30 chests opium; A Habibbhoy; 19 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmal and Co; 96 bales twist, Ludhabhoy Ebram; 50 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 71 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosen John Momed; 51 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 80 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 88 boxes silver bars. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; 18 cases sharkfins, Goolam Hoosen Jon Mahamed; 60 cases sharkfins an 1 2 cases fishmaws and 29 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 7 cwts sandal wood, S N Talati; 30½ chests opium, Tata and Co; 12 chests opium, Varachund Luchimnarain; 25 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva s—2 chests opium, Ganeshdass Sobhagmull.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 14th September 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29 793
Temperature of the Air.....	79·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	75·1
Dew Point	73·6
Relative humidity of Air	83·6
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	6·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	83·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	74·2
General Direction of wind .....SW, SSE, S, SSW, WSW, W.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	289
Fall of Rain	0·10 inches.
Total fall during the month	1·20 ,,
,, ,, year	46·53 ,,
Additional fall up to 10 a-m. of the 15th.....	0·06 ,,

HIGH COURT.—16TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

IN THE APPEAL COURT.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

9-74—Shamrow P—Wittoba P-ndurang and another vs Govind Pandurang and another—Shapurjee and T and M M Munsi

514-75—Lynch and Tobin—The London B and M Bank vs Bhanjee Boodhoo and another—Remington R and L.

545-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahassookram Heemutram vs Pragjee Moorarjee—Muljee and Bomonjee.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

2-73—Macfarlane and Pollock—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff vs Mahomed bin Mahomed—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 14.

Beaumond, Lieut, Bengal R A, on leave, from Lucknow.
Bond, Col, Bombay R A, from leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 15.

Black, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Tweedie, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Murshedabad.
Bate Surg, Bengal Ind Medl Dept, to appear before a Medl Board from Rawul Pindee.

DEPARTURES—SEPTEMBER 15.

Balfour, Surg Genl, Madras Medl Dept, on leave, to England.
Baker, Lieut, Bengal The Royal Scots, on sick leave, to England.
Tweedie, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Beaumont, Lieut, Bengal R A, on leave, to England.
Waterfield, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on Medl Cert, to England.
Sullivan, Surg Major, Madras Medl Dept, to join, to Kamptee.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

LECHMERE—TAYLOR—September 14th, at Tanna, C. S. Lechmere, Captain Bomb-y Army, to Florence, 3rd surviving daughter of A. Taylor, Esq.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOKE—September 12th, at Allahabad, the wife of Lieutenant Edward S. Cooke, 34th Regiment Bengal Infantry, of a son still-born.
MACLENNAN—September 7th, at Cocanada, the wife of T. Mackenzie Maclennan, of a son, still-born.
PLUMER—September 12th, at Chittoor, the wife of C. G. Plumer, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.
REMFRY—September 11th, at 5, Fancy Lane, Calcutta, the wife of H. H. Remfry, of a son.
TAYLOR—September 10th, at Bhagulpore, the wife of V. T. Taylor, C.S., of a daughter.
WRIGHT—September 1stat Toondla, near Agra, the wife of Edmund Alexander Wright, Esq., of a son.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1876.

No greater evidence could be had of the decadence of a paper which started with a reputation for scurrility mingled with great wit and audacity than the article on Anglo-Indians which the *World* has permitted to appear in its columns. That article we print elsewhere, and it will be seen that while nothing of the *World's* old vein of scurrility and audacity is wanting, the wit has disappeared in favour of ignorance, vulgarity, and malice. Who but a fool could suppose that Sir Salar Jung, a Mussulman of the Mussulmans, would ever dream of wishing to *drink wine* openly at a European bar on the Apollo Bunder or anywhere else? Does the writer know that it is against the Mussulman creed to drink wine? and that if a Mahomedan chooses to violate the instructions of the Koran in this respect he certainly would not dream of doing so in public! Who, again, but a fool would suppose that if the Maharaja of Vizianagram (who generally lives in Benares, Calcutta, or the Madras Presidency, and certainly always many hundreds of miles from Bombay, although the critic in the *World* appears to think that the Maharaja of Vizianagram lives in some suburban residence next door to this city) wished to enter a public billiard-room in Bombay to show off his skill with some Hindoo or Portuguese marker he could not be able to do so? But the great absurdity of the *World's* effusions is the supposition that any Indian prince would ever wish to enter a public billiard-room in Bombay. And why should Anglo-Indians have dirt thrown at them by the *World* because they do not admit natives to their clubs? Are Englishmen in England any better? Would *they* admit Hindoos, Parsees, or Mahomedans to their clubs? Certainly not. And they would be quite right, because a club is a collection of gentlemen who agree to meet each other on equal terms so that they may be as comfortable as possible in each other's society, and it would be a false move to admit natives to English clubs for the simple reason that the recipients of such a favour could not be at ease among a company of English gentlemen whose social customs and sympathies differ from theirs *toto cœlo*. Moreover, would Parsees or Hindoos admit Europeans to their clubs? They certainly would not, and just because they know that Europeans would feel entirely out of place in these places. We are at a loss to know how the editor of the *World* came to permit his paper to publish such an article. Certainly he himself could not have written it. It may have been penned by Mr. Gay, the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, Mr. Wheeler, of the *Central News*, or some other of those "Specials" whose lucubrations about India have caused Anglo-Indians of late to "laugh consumedly;" but we will do Mr. Yates the credit of believing that he himself could not have written an article that shows such bad taste and such surprising ignorance alike of the habits of native grandees and the manners of the civil and military gentlemen of India. We fancy that the intense heat prevailing in London during the week ending August the 26th must either have affected the usually clear intellect of Mr. Yates or caused him to seek the fresh sea-breeze at some watering-place to the detriment of his paper, otherwise we find it impossible to account for the appearance of the article. Who or what the author can possibly be has already been a matter of much surmise, but judging him from his article we think it more than likely that he is either one of the wonderful specials before alluded to, or that he acted as valet for some member of the suite of the Prince during the late visit of H. R. H. to India. That the critic has been in India and sojourned for a while in Bombay there can be no doubt, but it is equally evident that he has not had the advantage of mixing with the better class of English residents whom he has not hesitated to accuse collectively of "superlative cadism." It must be news to many people to learn that Civil Servants in this country are without exception "the most overbearing, insulting, and bumptious" of men; also that every Civil Service *clerk* in Bombay has "C.S." painted after his name on his door post and considers it a *title (!)* If we had the writer close at hand we might ask him if it is fair to liken the Civil Service Judges of the High Courts, Collectors, Secretaries to Government, and others holding equally prominent and important positions in India, to War Office clerks in England; and if the ignorance and sad want of discrimination from which he seems to suffer prompted him to answer in the affirmative, we might further enquire if he would kindly consent to draw the line when a member of the service is appointed a Member of Council or a Lieutenant Governor. The only members of the Indian community this miserable compiler of abuse has thought fit to spare are our merchants of "higher rank," and whoever they may be, we have no doubt they are deeply grateful for the consideration which has been shown them in the columns of the *World*. On the other hand, their unfortunate "Assistants" have nothing to thank him for, as he classes them with shopmen who in the land of their birth toiled for the pittance of "thirty shillings a week," seven of which they spent in purchasing "meagre" dinners, and a portion of the balance in 'bus fares to and from Islington. On their arrival in India the superlative cadism of the country takes strong hold on them; the meagre shilling dinner gives way to one of "five courses;" and they delight in the ministrations of a butler, who is addressed as a "nigger" and kicked by way of pastime! We have quoted quite enough of this penny-a-line contribution to show the style of correspondent a publication professing to be in the van of newspaper literature has admitted to its columns, and we only hope his first article will be his last. Irrelevent, wanting in taste, and conspicuous in its falsity, the article is one that cannot be too strongly condemned, and in this opinion we are certain the majority of Anglo-Indians and natives will agree. If brutal ill-treatment of native servants was invariably or even frequently resorted to by Europeans, does it not stand to reason that the "kicked nigger" would soon find other employment? But instead of there being a deficiency in the supply of servants, the supply is ever in excess of the demand, and many servants remain for years with the same master. Further, we are certain that if the evidence of the European population in India were to be taken on oath, not five per cent. of them could say they had ever even *seen* a native struck in anger by his master.

As regards the sweeping charge of "superlative cadism" brought against Anglo-Indians we have but little to say: we are writing for Anglo-Indians, and they are well aware of the untruthfulness of the statement. That "snobs" and caste prejudices exist in India as everywhere else where Europeans make a home, there can be no doubt, and Bombay is far from free of them, but we are thankful that the mass is far from being leavened to the extent the *World* would have us believe. That much good fellowship and gentlemanly feeling exists the success of the new Gymkhana Club, as only one instance, has conclusively proved, and men find that they but require to be brought together to form acquaintanceships that ripen into friendships and make their sojourn in the East pleasant as well as profitable. If Lord Lytton has not already regretted issuing his memorable minute we fancy he will when the *World's* article meets his eye; or it may be that he will again surprise the world with a similar document ordering all refreshment bars and billiard-rooms in the country to open their doors to the native community, and so, according to the opinion of the latest cruel critic of Anglo-Indians, spread peace and good will throughout the land. In conclusion we may remark that critics should be above reproach, whereas in this one's article the only ring of true personal feeling is heard when he sounds the pathetic changes on "thirty shillings a week" and "meagre dinners." If *he* get these, we should say he has more than he deserves.

THE minds of a good many people are being exercised by the question whether the Nizam will attend the Imperial Durbar at Delhi or not. Our correspondent at Hyderabad says he has good authority for stating that it has been decided that His Highness shall proceed to Delhi should the state of his health permit him to undertake the journey. This decision is but natural. There are peculiar circumstances which, if they do not compel the presence of the ruler of Hyderabad to join his brother princes in doing honour to the Empress of India, at any rate suggest that it might be detrimental to his best interests if he, on this occasion, hesitated in responding to the invitation which has already been issued by the Viceroy to the native princes of India. Various reasons recommend the adoption of the course the Nizam has determined upon. In the first place, Sir Salar Jung has just returned from a tour in England, where he was *fêted* and honoured as if he were a prince of the royal blood, and it is but natural that to express his gratitude for this brilliant reception he should throw in the weight of his opinion in support of the Nizam's attendance at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi; even though the visit of His Highness were carried out at the expense of a little pride and some lofty feelings of superiority. Then, there is that little episode that occurred about this time last year in reference to the young Nizam meeting H. R. H. the Prince of Wales at Bombay, which terminated so unpleasantly for Mr. Saunders, the late Resident, and lead to his removal from Hyderabad. Though in that episode sir Salar Jung came out with flying colours, yet perhaps a second edition of it might not have so agreeable a *finale*. That there may still be a soreness on the part of the British Government in reference to this incident would not perhaps surprise many; neither would it to hear that Sir Salar Jung is anxious to remove any traces of ill-humour that may still remain. Lastly, if the restitution of the Berars is ever to be an accomplished fact, any concession on the score of dignity that could now be made would not be too dear. That, in the opinion of not a few ignorant and prejudiced persons in Hyderabad, imbued with peculiar notions of the rank and station of their ruler, the position of H. H. the Nizam will be considerably compromised if he goes to Delhi, it would be useless to deny. In vain would these people search into the traditions of Hyderabad for any precedent for a Nizam going out of his dominions, even to meet a foreign prince, much less to his attending a Durbar under conditions which, as in the present case, will show indisputably the relation he stands in to the Paramount Power. Yet there can be no escape this time from the inevitable *nuzzur*, the presentation of which will conclusively establish his position as a feudatory prince in relation to the British Government, and may also dispel the delusion of a few credulous people in England, who persistently addressed the practical ruler of Hyderabad as an ally of the Empress of India. It was the knowledge of the existence of this feeling of wounded pride, and the assumption that it had a great deal to do with bringing about the "inability" of the Nizam to meet the Prince of Wales at Bombay, that led Mr. Saunders to make light of his illness from which the Nizam was said to suffer at the time, and to enter into that correspondence which subsequently compromised him. But the mistake many made was to imagine that Sir Salar Jung was also actuated by such feelings. It was paying but a poor compliment to his sagacity and foresight, which would have lead him to see that the encouragement of a false feeling of pride would probably damage a cause the interests of which he has had much at heart, and to which his life and ambition are said to be devoted.

THERE is at last a prospect of the Bombay ice famine coming to an end, for we understand that the City of Boston is close at hand, having been spoken by the British barque Afton. When the ice supply failed, we pointed out that the famine was likely to last a considerable time, and some people, who have since turned round against the Tudor Ice Company, thought we were very unkind and unjust; but we are sorry to say that we were right. We are sorry, because of the inconvenience that a large portion of the public has suffered during some of the close and muggy monsoon days and nights we have had recently; but we do not regret the famine in another sense, because it has brought to light the profitable monopoly which is enjoyed by the Tudor Ice Company. We have shown, and we believe Mr. Farnham has shown, how it would be possible for a new ice company to do business in Bombay and sell the commodity at a much cheaper rate than an anna per pound; and we really hope that some practical result will follow what has been said upon the subject in the columns of the press. Our ice purveyors may consider, now that the City of Boston is at hand, that the *talk* about an ice famine will end, and that they may go on sending us a limited quantity of ice in order that it may be possible to have an ice famine at any other time when their vessel does not make a *good* passage, or one better than the average. The only detention to the City of Boston has been seven days at Bahia. Even though she had not put in there we should still have had an ice famine of very considerable duration. The ice cargo, previous to the City of Boston's, was that of the barque Edward Kidder. She brought only 1,062 tons, which arrived on the 8th May, when no doubt the Trieste ice saved us from an ice famine; for the Edward Kidder's cargo was made to last longer than usual by the agent of the company limiting his sales. The Timour's cargo came to hand on the 21st February, and that is the only ice the Tudor Company have favoured Bombay with this year, except the Edward Kidder cargo we have mentioned as arriving on the 8th May. The public have been informed by a correspondent what ice the Tudor Coompany imported from 1871 to 1875 inclusive, and we think it is clear that the failure of our ice supply is owing to scanty shipments. So far as we know, the Ice Committee or Government have it in their power to cancel the Tudor Company's lease of the Government Ice-house for more reasons than one. 1st. The Committee must know that the shipments of ice have not been equal to the demand. 2nd. There is no shipwreck or disaster in the case of the City of Boston—merely a seven days' detention. As we have said before, even if that detention had not occurred, we should have had an ice famine. Again, will the public accept an anna per pound charge for ice after the statements that have been put forth of late by a correspondent who, from practical experience, is well able to form an opinion and who may be regarded as an authority? This correspondent's statements appear to us to be within bounds. He lays down the ice, and assumes that one-third of the quantity shipped is sold. Other correspondents claim that one half the quantity shipped is sold. But taking the smaller quantity of one-third shipped being sold, will the public still rest satisfied? We think not. There may not be such a thing as public opinion in Bombay outside of official classes, but in the case of a dear ice supply the official element is touched; and we hope that there will be a unanimous disclaimer on the part of the public against the Tudor Company being permitted any longer to hold the Government Ice-house while still charging the public an anna per pound for ice, when it is clear that the commodity can be sold for three-quarters of an anna the pound, if not lower, as the demand increased.

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

ON the turf, of course, the great event of the week was the York meeting, and the principal race the Ebor Handicap. Hampton was a hot favourite for this race up till a few days before it was run, when he was scratched. Afterwards King Log and Mintdrop were named, and shortly before the start, Lilian came somewhat into favour. Ten started. The betting was—5 to 2 agst King Log, 100 to 30 agst Lilian, 9 to 2 agst Clearwell, 100 to 15 agst Mintdrop, 10 to 1 agst Correggio, 100 to 7 agst Stamfordham, 20 to 1 each agst Activity and Agglethorpe, 25 to 1 agst Chimes, 1,000 to 15 agst the Sweet Sound filly. After one false attempt, the flag dropped with a fair start, in which Agglethorpe got off in front of Clearwell and Lilian, this trio being clear of Correggio, Stamfordham, Chimes, Activity, and the Sweet Sound filly, with Mintdrop, who got badly off, the whipper-in. When half a mile had been covered, Agglethorpe took three lengths lead of Clearwell, who held a similar advantage of Correggio and King Log, then came Stamfordham, the Sweet Sound filly, Lilian, and Mintdrop, with Activity, thus early hopelessly beaten, in the rear. At the mile and a quarter post King Log took second place to Agglethorpe who was still in possession of a clear lead, the pair being followed as they raced along the Woodside by Chimes, who had at his heels Stamfordham, Correggio, Clearwell, and Lilian, the others being close up to Mr. Savile's mare, all well together. Little alteration took place in the above order, until reaching the five furlong post where King Log retired, and Clearwell fell back into the company of Activity, this pair now bringing up the rear. On King Log retiring Stamfordham became the attendant on Agglethorpe, who was still leading his field along at a merry pace, Chimes, Correggio, and Lilian heading the next division, but as they came round the bend, a quarter of a mile from home, Mr. Savile's mare ran up to Agglethorpe, who ran rather wide, and nearly fell over a dog, and Archer, seizing the opportunity, brought Lilian up next the rails, and obtained the lead, and although Agglethorpe challenged resolutely in the last hundred yards, he failed to reach Lilian, who won by a neck; but the Stamfordham, beaten half a length from the third, was fourth; Correggio fifth; Mintdrop sixth; Clearwell seventh; Chimes eighth; and Activity last.

The Great Yorkshire Stakes, on the next day, resolved itself into a match between Coltness and Sailor, Lockhart, the other starter, never being in the race at all. Betting at starting was 2 to 1 on Coltness, and he quite justified his backers. The three starters were all evenly weighted at 8 st. 10 lbs. Sailor jumped off with a two lengths lead of Coltness, who held a similar advantage over Lockhart, and in this order they ran for a mile and a half, when the favourite lessened the gap between him and Sailor, and heading him just below the distance, won easily by six lengths; ten lengths divided the second and third. Sailor had been looked upon as a promising outsider for the St. Leger; but after the race he fell in the betting from 1,000 to 15 to 1,000 to 5.

The latest betting on the St. Leger, which, to the surprise of everybody, has turned out a good thing for Petrarch, was as follows:—

5000 to	4000 on Kisber (taken).	
5 —	1 agst Petrarch (offered).	
7 —	1 — Forerunner (taken to 400l., after 15 to 2 had been laid).	
4000 — 200	— Coltness (taken and offered).	
1000 — 40	— Enguerrande (offered).	
200 even	on Forerunner, 1, 2, 3 (taken).	

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 14TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4¼d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India ..... 1s. 7⅞d.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 83¾

4½ per cent. do. 84½

5½ per cent. do. 85½

3 per cent. Consols for account 96⅝

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 106½

Bar Silver 51½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes.....£21,312,500....Inc. £1,000,000

Bills Discounted....£16,000,000....Dec. £437,500

Bullion.....£34,875,000....Inc. £812,500

Proportion of the Reserve of the Liabilities.. 62¾.

The sum of £115,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

LINE REPORTS.—14TH SEPTEMBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Fera. Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.—15TH SEPTEMBER.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N.W., thermometer 82, barometer 29·88.

CANARA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. to W., S. W. 3, thermometer 80, barometer 29·80.

MANGALORE, 9-45 A.M.—Weather fine, wind N. W., N. W., thermometer mix. 81, min. 77.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind strong werterly thermometer 94, barometer 29·84.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind S. W. moderately, thermometer 86, Fall of rain 5 cent.

It is stated by the Calcutta *Daily News* that a court-martial will sit on a distinguished officer of the Royal Artillery, stationed at Nusseerabad, during this month.

The *Bangalore Examiner* regrets very much to learn that the health of Captain Yeldham, late of the 18th Hussars, now of the 10th Hussars, is so very precarious that he has been obliged to go to Calcutta, with the view of embarking immediately for England.

Between 40 and 50 miles of the railway from Rangoon to Prome will be opened in November next. Had not the embankments given way in one or two places the line would have been opened by this time as far as Prome. As matters now stand it is expected that the entire line will be completed by April next.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sumatra, which sailed yesterday with the English mails, took out, in addition to the quantity already stated, one box gold bars, valued at Rs. 1,12,474, for London, despatched by the French Bank. The total shipped by this steamer amount to Rs. 8,09,974. The same Co.'s s. s. Khiva, which will sail on the 18th September with the China mails, takes out 86 boxes silver bars, valued at Rs. 2,00,000, for Hongkong, despatched by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

One of the results of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham's and the Chief Commissioner's visits to Mysore, is said, by the Mysore correspondent of a Bangalore paper, to be "a sanction of a royal salute for the Rances of the late Maharaja, the withholding of which, perhaps, was one of these old ladies' *great* grievances. If this be a sample of their wrongs, which required the serious attention of Government, then I must add that our Government appears to be in this respect almost as silly as the old Rances."

On Tuesday morning, at 9 A.M., the Ladies Grenville, and Lady Gore Langton together with General Stewart, Adjutant General, left Bangalore by special train for Ootacamund. They were accompanied to the railway station by Mr. Saunders, the Chief Commissioner, and by General and Mrs. Elmhirst. The train stopped at Malloor to take up His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, who drove across in the morning from Oossoor, a distance of some seven-and-twenty miles.

The Madras harbour works have been so unsuccessful that the abandonment of further operations is said to be contemplated. The sea has taken to swallowing up the stone of the breakwater or whatever has been thrown in to construct that portion of the intended harbour. The monsoon has given additional absorbing powers to the ocean, but when that is over the utmost energy will be required to carry on the work, unless it should be thought to be the more prudent course to abandon the scheme altogether.

The *Englishman's* London correspondent says that to the great surprise of all but the few who were in the secret, Lady Agnes Duff (Viscountess Dupplin that was) emerged from the home of the Clewer sisterwood, near Windsor, where she had been *en retraite*, and was married here, on 5th August, to Mr. Herbert Flower, the *teterrima causa* of her divorce from Lord Dupplin. When a decree *nisi* is issued in our Divorce-court, the Lady respondent cannot marry for six months, to allow time for the Queen's proctor to enquire, and, if there has been collusion, or guilt, on the part of the promoter of the suit, to intervene. But in this case, the divorce was granted in the Scotch Court of Session, so that Lady Agnes and Mr. Flower have been married only a few weeks after the dissolution of her marriage with Lord Dupplin.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce have sent a reply to the letter of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Financial Secretary to the Government of India, a copy of which had been sent to Madras. The Secretary to the Madras Chamber says:—"These papers have been studied with the greatest interest by the members of this Chamber, and it is my pleasing duty to convey to you, for communication to your Chamber, an expression of their cordial acknowledgments of these efforts to devise a remedy for what threatens to assume the dimensions of a national disaster. But I am precluded from adding that this Chamber can give the desiderated support to the resolutions carried at the meeting referred to, or co-operate in urging upon the Government of India the remedial measures suggested by your Chamber."

From the Cabul news published by the *Punjab Courier* we take the following item:—"The Turkmans are hard pressed by the Russians, and it is expected they will bodily emigrate to Baighas, a dependency of Herat, which is a large plain with good water and grazing ground. From here it is expected the Turkmans will carry on raids in Russian territory, and the Amir fears the Russians will either claim from His Highness a guarantee for their good behaviour, or will claim to punish them as best they can. This will certainly bring Afghanistan into contact with Russia. It is impossible to give guarantees for the good conduct, &c., of such a vast multitude, particularly owing to their inveterate bad habits. But if such a contingency do arise, it is proposed to distribute the Turkmans in suitable groups of families to different provinces, assign fees to them, enlist their elders with some followers in Government employ, and thus secure a powerful irregular cavalry force, which in times of necessity will prove very serviceable."

The Lahore paper, *Indian Public Opinion*, makes a generous offer to pay off the long standing debt of the Anarkali Book Club, and then present the same as a free gift to the Station. Our contemporary says that the earlier days of the Anarkali Book Club and its own were spent together when the Punjab came under British rule. The paper was started with the object of exposing the embezzlements and nefarious contracts of the Punjab, Sind and Delhi Railways, and for this and other reasons the editor of *Indian Public Opinion* proposes to make this gift of the Book Club. He says:—"We have an empty house whose proximity to the press permits us to provide the two large rooms which it possesses, not only with probably more journals, Indian, Continental and English, than the Anarkali Book Club ever offered to its subscribers, but also with the necessary attendants (librarian, duftri and chuprassis) at no particular inconvenience to ourselves. We shall, therefore, be glad to present this house rent free, furnished, and properly supplied with the necessary periodicals and attendants. Telegrams from every part of the world will be hung up in the Reading Room as soon as they are received, and any suggestion regarding its improvement will meet with our best attention. Nor have we the least wish to take any part in the management of the new institution, beyond insisting on the due fulfilment of the sole stipulation, with which we feel it right to accompany the gift—namely, that the Library and Reading Room shall be 'free' in the fullest sense of the term, not only to residents in the station, but also to visitors and travellers, for whom Lahore now provides absolutely nothing, and whom one may occasionally see wandering about our bandstand in a disconsolate manner."

The following remarks about the Bengal Club are taken from the *Statesman*:—"The Bengal Club has refused to allow the system of admission by ballot to be altered; and the President, Vice-President, and Committee appear to have resigned in a body in consequence. It is understood that the black-balling that has given so much offence in this case was used against a gentleman who had been nominated by the President of the Club; and the reasons for its use ought undoubtedly to be more than usually weighty in such cases. There seems to have been a very large gathering at the meeting on Wednesday last, more than ninety members of the Club being present. The Committee consists of a President, Vice-President, and seven ordinary members, who are elected by ballot at the annual general meeting of the Club in January. The Club is somewhat heavily in debt; and the Committee, not unnaturally, are anxious to increase its strength, while the fear of being black-balled deters, it is believed, many gentlemen from presenting themselves for election. In these circumstances, the Committee wished the system of admission changed, and proposed, we believe, that it should depend upon their own decision, but that twenty members of the Club should be assessors with them in the duty. The majority of the meeting were opposed, however, to the change, and rejected the proposal of the Committee. That body appears to have been unanimous in its views, and to have been supported by about 35 of the members present on the occasion. The election of a new Committee is advertised for the 21st instant, but so many members will be away from Calcutta at that date, that it would be better to postpone the matter till after the legal vacation."

HOMEWARD VOYAGES OF THE INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.

Statement showing when the troops detailed for the Indian Troop Service, 1876-77, should arrive at Allahabad en route to Bombay.

VOYAGES FROM BOMBAY.

1st Voyage	.....	7th November	1876.
2nd "	.....	21st "	"
3rd "	.....	5th December	"
4th "	.....	19th "	"
5th "	.....	13th February	1877.
6th "	.....	27th "	"
7th "	.....	13th March	"
8th "	.....	27th "	"
9th "	.....	10th April	"

Division of District.	Detail.	Strength Men.	When due at Allahabad.	Latest date of arrival at Bombay.
Sirhind Divn....	H Qrs, A. Bgde, R H A	6	25th Oct 1876	7th Nov 1876.
" " ...	A. Baty, A. Bgde, R H A	141		
Oudh Divn.....	B. Baty, A. Bgde, R H A	132	26th Oc	
Meerut Divn ...	D. Baty, A. Bgade, R H A...	130		
Allahabad Divn	Time-expired men	164		
Meerut Divn...	Insane	1		
	Time-expired men	156	22nd Oct	
	For discharge with ignominy.	6		
Sirhind Divn...	Time-expired men	71		
Allahabad Divn	P W Dept	1		
Head Quarters.	Qr-M-r-Gen'l's Dept.	1	.....	
Oudh Divn.....	Time-expired men	155		
	For discharge with ignominy..	7		
	Insane	3	7th Nov	
Rohilchund District...	Time-expired men	159		
" " ...	Commissariat Dept.	1	.....	
Meerut Divn...	P W Dept	1		
Sirhind Divn...	C Battery, A. Bgde, R H A ...	140		
	Invalids	3	25th Nov	
Gwalior Dist....	Bat. Baty, A. Bgde, R H A	131		
" " ...	Time-expired men	138		
	For discharge with ignominy.	1		
Meerut Divn...	Time-expired men	117		
	For discharge with ignominy.	3	20th Nov	
Lahore Divn	Time-expired men ..	131		
	For discharge with ignominy.	2		
Presidency Dist.	Ordnance Dept...	1	.....	
Rohilchund Dist	2-19th Foot	550	9th Dec.	
Presidency Dist...	Time-expired men	88		
" " ...	For discharge with ignominy.	4		
" " ...	Insanes	11		
Sirhind Divn...	Time-expired men	145	4th Dec.	19th Dec 1876.
	For discharge with ignominy..	3		
Lahore Divn...	P. W. Dept.....	1		
Presidency Dist	Ordnance Dept...	1	.....	
Rawal Pindi Divn	Time-expired men	152		
	For discharge with ignominy..	4		
	Insane	1	30th Jan 1877	
Peshawar Dist.	Time-expired men	134		13th Feb 1877.
	For discharge with ignominy..	1		
Presidency Dist	Ordnance Dept...	1	.....	
Saugor Dist	1-11th Foot	606	.....	
	Invalids...	2	.....	
" " ...	Time-expired men	11	.....	
" " ...	P W Dept..	1	.....	
Presidency Dist	Ordnance Dept...	1	.....	
Saugor Dist	Invalids	...	.....	
Oudh Divn.....	"	...	12th Feb	27th Feb 1877.
Meerut Divn....	Stud Depot.....	1	.....	
Presidency Dist	Invalids			
Allahabad Divn	"			
Rohilchund Dist	"	805	26th Feb	
Meerut Divn ...	"			
Lahore Divn	"			
" " ...	P W Dept	1		13th Mar 1877.
Sirhind Divn...	Stud Depot.....	1	.....	
Lahore Divn...	Ordnance Dept...	1		27th Mar 1877.
Sirhind Divn...	Invalids			
Rawal Pindi Divn	"	497	25th Mar	10th Apl. 1877.
Peshawar Dist.	"			
Gwalior Dist*..	"			

* If accommodation is not available, these will be forwarded in a hired transport.

By Order,
FRED. ROBERTS, Major-General,
Quarter Master General in India.
Office of Quarter Master General in India;
Army Head Quarters, Simla, 9th September 1876.

MORTALITY AMONG CHILDREN.—An important crisis with Children is Cutting the Teeth. Much illness would be alleviated by the application to the Gums of Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup. Free from any Narcotic. None genuine without "Barclay & Sons, Farringdon-Street, London," in on the stamp. Sold by all Chemists at 2s. 9d. a bottle. Agents: TEACHER & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY.

Special Jury.—We are requested to state that the attendance of the Special Jury will be required on Monday morning.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangier Charitable Dispensary.—The total attendance of patients treated at this dispensary during the last month was 3,218; of these 655 were new admissions, consisting of 304 Hindoos, 201 Parsees, 148 Mahomedans and 2 Christians. The daily average attendance was 103.

A Dishonest Boatman.—Yesterday, a boatman, named Shaik Hoosein Shaik Ahmed, was sentenced to four months' hard labour in the Common Jail by Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court, for stealing a small box containing Rs. 22-8-0 in cash and a boat register belonging to Mahadeo Bapoo.

Assault.—A Mahomedan, named Jan Mahomed Sulliman, was yesterday fined Rs. 15 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for assaulting Balkrishna Sooba, a clerk attached to the Port Trust Department, at Moody Bay. He was further bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 to keep the peace towards the complainant.

A Case Dismissed.—The case against Mahomed Rowjee Jan Mahomed Somjee, and Goolam Hoossein Jan Mahomed was called on before the Senior Magistrate yesterday, when Mr. Sayani (of Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani) appeared for the defendants and mentioned that the complainant had addressed a letter to the defendants, expressing regret for having filed the complaint and intimating that he would not proceed with the matter. His Worship directed the complainant's name to be called out, but as they did not appear, the complainant was dismissed.

Cruelty to Animals.—Gunnoo Rama, a cart-driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for torturing his bullock. He was charged at the instance of police constable 918 E.—At the Fort Police Court another cart-driver, named Vuzzeer Sirjee, was fined Rs. 3 by Mr. C. P. Cooper for a similar offence. He was also charged at the instance of a native police constable. The activity of the police and the Society in fining so many drivers is notable; a very considerable percentage of these men in Bombay must now have been fined.

The Superintendent of the Municipal Workshops.—At the last meeting of the Town Council, an application for a year's leave on half pay by Mr. Macdonald, Superintendent of the Municipal Workshops, was privately considered by the Council, the Reporters of the Press having been requested to withdraw. The result was, we learn, that the Council considered that the application was inadmissible; and the Municipal Commissioner having stated that Mr. Macdonald was disqualified for further service, the Council resolved that his services be dispensed with under section 6 of the pension rules.

Inquest.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Old Sonapore Lane on view of the body of Muncherjee Jamsetjee. Deceased was about 65 years of age. It appears that deceased arrived with his family by the B. B. and C. I. Railway train at the Marine Line Station on the night previous from Nowsaree after an absence of two-and-a-half months from Bombay. On the arrival of the train at the aforesaid station, deceased was found lying insensible in the carriage he travelled in. Deceased was removed from the train and taken home. A doctor was sent for but deceased expired before the doctor arrived. The evidence adduced went to show that deceased had been suffering from fever twelve days previous to his death, and that four days ago he was attacked with jaundice. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by fever and jaundice."

The Theft of Three Currency Notes for Rs. 1,000 each.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. Ragoonath Wassoodeo, the brother of the late Hon. Narayen Wassoodeo, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and through Mr. Baikrishna Wassoodeo Kirtiker, complainant's constituted attorney, applied for warrants for the arrest of one Girji, woman, and a Marwaree, named Motee Jessa, charging them with receiving stolen property, in respect of two of the currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, in which the same complainant charged Bawa Dya pursad with the theft of three currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each, and Pundlik Vittoba with receiving stolen property in respect of one of the said notes, and the case is still pending in the same Court. The complainant alleges that from information he had received, the two currency notes, Nos. 71,622 and 71,623 were handed over by accused, Bawa Dya pursad, to Girji, woman, who is the kept mistress of Bawa, and that Girji through the means of the Marwaree, Motee Jessa, who resides on the ground floor of Girji's house, got the two currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each exchanged, and she had also left a portion of the amount with the Marwaree for safe custody. His Worship granted the application.

No Rain.—The Brahmins have again commenced to offer up prayers for rain at their temples in the city. The cultivators are in great anxiety about their crops, and there has been a further rise in the price of all kinds of grain. The prospects are very gloomy.—*Deccan Herald.*

Sholapore Districts.—We regret to hear from the districts between this station and Sholapore that there have only been two inches of rain generally throughout that part of the country, men and cattle are beginning to die of starvation and a severe time of scarcity is anticipated. We hear that Government have already opened relief works in some places. This is the third year in which scarcity has prevailed in that part of the country.—*Id.*

Industrial Exhibition.—We would remind our readers that the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition will open on Monday next, the 18th of September. There are some very choice articles of carpentry work, executed in the soldiers' workshops, some capital work in leather, such as harness, shoes, boots, &c.; indeed, there is hardly any want of any member of the community which may not be supplied on Monday, even down to strong and good work in tin. Every one should pay the Exhibition a visit, and go prepared to buy something, to show their good will and anxiety to promote industrious habits among the soldiers. We hope that this will be out of sight the most successful exhibition of the kind that has ever been held in Poona.—*Id.*

Poona Season, 1876.—This season is an unusually gay one, and the crowds that are now flocking into Poona from every quarter are greater than those of past years. They are coming from Bengal, Madras, and distant places to which the report of the climate of Poona has found its way. We never saw Poona so full of people as it is now. The authorities and those in high places in society are doing all they can to make Poona attractive, and the good hotels make it much more easy for people to make a run to Poona now than in former days, when a house had to be taken and a whole season's rent to be paid. The railway, too, has done its part in giving attractions to Poona. It is certainly very pleasant to meet and compare notes with people from remote stations in India, and to hear the report of their own stations. Carriages are very cheap here. A very pretty phaeton and pair of horses, with neatly dressed attendants, can be hired for Rs. 100 per month. What with cheap and good hotels, cheap and good conveyances, and, above all, a charming English climate, Poona is becoming a most attractive station during the rain. It is at all times an interesting station, as it is the largest military Cantonment on this side of India, moreover, and the capital of the Deccan.—*Id.*

Palmer *versus* Ackrill.—On Saturday last, at the Sealdah Police Court, before Rajah Harendra Krishna Bahadur, Mr. Edwin Palmer, residing in Kurriah and Bannispookur, appeared and applied for a summons against a Mr. Charles Ackrill, a European British subject, for having enticed away his wife Florence Palmer, and for having committed adultery with her. His Worship told the complainant that as the accused was a British subject the charge against him and the application for the summons should be made before the Joint Magistrate of the District.—*Statesman.*

Polo and Cricket Matches.—At the end of this week, we learn that a party leave Bangalore for Secunderabad, thence to Poona, in order to play matches at each of these stations in polo and cricket. Bangalore can boast of some excellent Cricketers, but Poona, we hear, have as good so that it will be tough play for victory. The Polo Club at Secunderabad—a team from which lately tried conclusions with Bombay—is strong in nerve and muscle, and, it is said, will give the Bangaloreans a regular brushing up; let them try, say we.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

PROFESSOR THORN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Professor Thorn gives this afternoon his second and last day performance at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, for the benefit of schools, juveniles and families. The price of admission is so small and many of the Professor's tricks are so very cleverly performed that the room is pretty sure to be full. Professor Thorn deserves the patronage of the public.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Public Service will be held at the following places during the coming week:—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 3, Dean Lane, Fort; and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-30 p.m; Thursday, 7-30 p.m.—All persons are cordially invited.

CRICKET AT POONA.

NORTH *VS.* SOUTH.

The thirteenth of the annual series of cricket matches at Poona between the North and South of the Presidency was ushered in on the 4th instant under favourable circumstances of wind and weather, though there appeared to be rather a lack of interest in the matches generally in comparison with some of the former years. The South having won the toss sent Walter and Oliver to the wickets opposed to the bowling of Jackson (fast round) and Stopford (slows). Before they parted, on Oliver's playing a ball back to the bowler (Jackson), some 40 runs were recorded. Francis and Walter between them then kept the ball rolling merrily here, there and everywhere for some time, until the former was well caught by Hancock at long field on, off Stopford's slows, after contributing a well played score of 34 runs. Caldecott next materially assisted with a carefully played innings of 17, but it was not till Pottinger came on the scene that the score began to look seriously long in the eyes of the Northerners. At last Walter's wicket fell. He had been playing almost faultlessly for over three hours, when a knowing ball from the lawyer got past his bat. His fine score of 110 obtained without giving a single chance, comprised one fifty, three fours, eleven threes, ten twos and the remainder singles. Pottinger carried out his bat after a good innings of 41; and the total of the first innings of the South amounted to 261 runs.

It was thought that the North now had their work cut out for them in order to win; and bad luck attending their first efforts made matters worse. The very first ball of the innings, bowled by Francis, disarranged Stopford's wicket and almost immediately afterwards Cameron was caught by long leg, who playfully patted the ball some 6 feet into the air with one hand before he decided to hold it. Jackson and Fraser Hore made somewhat of a stand, but in the opinion of the Umpire they both got their legs in the way of the ball instead of their bats and consequently had to retire. Singleton and Lang got into double figures, but allowed Kennedy to disturb their stumps sooner than they intended, and the innings closed for 94 or 167 behind the first innings of their opponents. The North at this stage of the game appeared to be hopelessly overmatched and the general opinion was that they would scarcely save themselves from defeat by one innings. However, good men and true came to the front, and with the assistance of a little luck and a brick-wall style of play on the part of the Northern Captain, a score of 212 runs was obtained by the time the last wicket fell. Lang's score of 65 was obtained by some fine play and consisted of one eighter, two sixes, one foure, four threes, two twos, &c. Stopford's 36, Hancock's 31, and Down's 27 were well earned.

The South now required 46 runs to win. This they achieved with the loss of two wickets; thus beating the North in the first match by eight wickets. The following is the score:—

SOUTH.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
G E Walter, b Hore	110.	run out	14
N R Oliver, c and b Jackson	19	c Cameron, b Singleton	10
D C W Harrison, c Hancock, b Lang	0	not out	15
F Francis, c Hancock, b Stopford	34	not out	0
M R Wyer, c Salmon, b Lang	3		
Capt Caldecott, b Lang	17		
Capt Wandby, c Lang, b Hore	2		
Major Fellows, c Stopford, b Hore	0		
Major B Pottinger, not out	41		
Col Edwardes, c Lang, b Stopford	6		
W Kennedy, l b w, b Hore	7		
b 10, l b 5, w 7	22	b 6, l b 2	8
Total	261	Total	47

NORTH.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
C A W Cameron, c Caldecott, b Francis	0	b Edwardes	0
A B Stopford, b Francis	0	c and b Francis	36
H J Jackson, l b w, b Francis	18	l b w Wyer	0
Capt Singleton, b Kennedy	13	c substitute b Kennedy	13
Capt Hancock, b Kennedy	4	c and b Wyer	34
F Hore, l b w, b Wyer	17	b Wyer	7
H Mackenzie, b Kennedy	3	not out	17
W Lang, b Francis	12	b Wandby	65
C Down, b Francis	3	b Kennedy	27
F Banister, b Edwardes	8	b Wandby	5
Capt W Salmon, not out	7	l b w, b Edwardes	0
b 4, l b 2, w 1	7	b 7, l b 4, w 3	14
Total	94	Total	212

THE RETURN MATCH.

The result of the first match, though leaving an impression that the South were the stronger team generally, by no means gave promise that the return match would be an altogether one-sided affair. Many, indeed, had a presentiment that the North would yet win. And at one stage of the game the chances of victory for either side were tolerably even.

The North gallantly went in their Captain and Mackenzie to the wickets, and a good example of steady play was afforded by these pioneers to the rest of their eleven. Stopford was not *slow* on this occasion to appreciate it, as his capital score of 44 consisting of one six, two fours, four threes, four twos, &c. testifies; and Lang, Down and Dalzell, who added 40 runs between them, also proved themselves useful men. The innings closed for 153 runs, of which 20 were on account of extras.

The South commenced their first innings with Harrison and Oliver, of whom the former played well for 29 before he put his legs before the wickets, Oliver was bowled off his pads somewhat unfortunately after he had made only 10 of the 300 he intended to make. Walter the Great was also unlucky. But Francis played up in good form and carefully put together 33. Wandby, Fellows and Kennedy also were not to be gainsayed till they had respectively added 19, 21 and 17 to the general score which closed at the fall of the tenth wicket for 179 runs or 26 ahead of the Northern team. The "extras" in this innings amounted to 32 of which 19 were byes.

In the 2nd innings the North commenced very well, and for some time matters looked as if the South would be required to play their very best in their second innings if they intended to win. Mackenzie's good innings of 54 was made up of one six, three fours, six threes, five twos, &c.; and Jackson was determined this time not to play the ball with his legs any more, the result of which was that he prettily put together 31. Banister also came to the fore with a well played innings of 31 runs, and when the last man's wicket fell 157 runs were recorded. Wyer's bowling for the South was to a great extent instrumental in keeping the Northern score down within reasonable limits, otherwise there is no knowing how many more hundreds of runs might not have been obtained.

There was just two hours left for the South to obtain the 132 runs required to win, and many were the conflicting opinions as to whether the runs would be obtained in time or whether they would be obtained at all. And when Oliver was given out leg before wicket for two and Edwardes was "caught" after making 17, it looked as if a run of bad luck was setting in. But Walter and Harrison soon changed the aspect of affairs. Threes, fours and fives followed one another in rapid succession and the required number of runs was on the point of being obtained when a peculiar "Rajkoto" ball got at Walter's stumps. His fine score of 39 consisted of one five, six threes, two twos, &c. Caldecott and Harrison then finished the game between them carrying out their bats for 4 and 54 respectively. Harrison's very well played innings included one four, three threes, seven twos, &c., the match therefore was won by the South by seven wickets. Further particulars will be seen in the annexed score:—

NORTH.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
Capt G Hancock, b Kennedy	17	thrown out Adams	11
H Mackenzie, c Wyer, b Francis	15	not out	54
A B Stopford, b Kennedy	44	c Kennedy, b Oliver	6
W Lang, b Wyer	10	c Edwardes, b Wyer	0
H C Jackson, l b w, b Kennedy	2	b Francis	31
C Down, b Wyer	16	b Wyer	0
C A W Cameron, b Kennedy	5	b do.	2
M Banister, b Kennedy	5	b do.	31
Proudfoot, b Wyer	4	b do.	5
Dalzell, not out	14	l b w, b Kennedy	3
Capt Salmon, l b w, b Wyer	0	b Wyer	0
b 12, l b 7, w 1	20	b 4, l b 6, w 4	14
Total	153	Total	157

SOUTH.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
D Harrison, l b w, b Jackson	29	not out	54
N R Oliver, b Banister	10	l b w, b Banister	2
G Walter, b Banister	3	b Hancock	39
M R Wyer, b Lang	3		
F Francis, b Dalzell	33		
Capt Caldecott, c Down, b Banister	7	not out	4
Capt Wandby, b Banister	19		
Major Fellows, c Mackenzie, b Proudfoot	21		
W Kennedy, b Proudfoot	17		
Col Edwardes, c Dalzell, b Proudfoot	3	c Cameron, b Jackson	17
W Adams, not out	2		
b 19, l b 5, w 8	32	b 8, l b 3, w 4, n b 1	16
Total	179	Total	132

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA A D MILK are made in one minute without boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream, Chocolate Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate are highly delicious and wholesome.—Packed in a superior and elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Challenge" Brand (double superfine quality) is celebrated for its pungency and purity of flavour. Steam Mills, Brick Lane London, & Export, Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sumatra, Captain J. C. Almond, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—A lady, and Lieut W B Baker.
For Brindisi—Lieut Beaumont.

HIGH COURT.—15TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

NEW LONG CAUSES.

In the case of Pranjeevundas Hurjeevundass *vs.* Jeevundas Lukhmidas and others, Mr. Inverarity, for the defendant, moved for an adjournment until after the vacation. There was no appearance for the plaintiff. The application was granted.

In the case of Buchoobaee, widow, and others *vs.* Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Mistry, Mr. Purcell, on behalf of the plaintiff, applied for an adjournment until 14th December next. There was no appearance for the defendant. The adjournment was granted.

In four suits brought against the Sun Shipping Company and another by the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company, by Merwanjee Muncherjee Mody, by James George Smith and others, and by Luis A. Wallace and others, Mr. Lang appeared for the plaintiffs and the Advocate General for the defendants. On Mr. Lang's application, the cases were transferred to Mr. Justice Bayley's board.

The undermentioned cases were postponed to different dates under consent orders:—Appajee Pandurang *vs.* Narayen Crustna Laud and others; Rattonbaee *vs.* Framjee Ruttonjee Colabawalla; Cooverbaee and another *vs.* the same defendant; Megbjee Doss *vs.* Motichund Devchand and another; Anandrao Dinanath *vs.* Khalukdina Khalphanbhoy.

The following suits were dismissed under section 110 for want of appearance:—Mooljchund Jeitha *vs.* The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India; and Gangjee Doongursey and another *vs.* Tarrachund Ganeshamdas.

BALVANTRAO GANESH *vs.* JEWRAZ MUCOONDAS.

Mr. B. M. Wagle, instructed by Mr. Shamrao, appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant in person. The suit was brought to recover money due on a mortgage bond. The claim was admitted; and his Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 5,000 with interest at 9 per cent. from 8th December 1874 until judgment, costs, and interest on the judgment, with Rs. 206 further costs. If the amount of the decree is not paid within six months, it is to be recovered by the sale of the property by the Sheriff, with liberty to the plaintiff to bid at the sale and to purchase without making a deposit as security.

WILLIAM LOUDON *vs.* VITHUL BHAU DAJI.

Mr. Hart, with Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, appeared for the plaintiff, the Administrator General at Bombay; while there was no appearance for the defendant. Mr. Hart applied for a decree for want of a written statement. Service of the summons and a notice of demand upon defendant was proved. Plaintiff is the administrator of the estate of Ambichasee, and sought to recover some assets of the deceased, consisting of monies, shares, and other property, which were deposited with the late Dr. Bhau Daji, and which afterwards came into the hands of the defendant, his son.

His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 4,347, the value of property mentioned in a list attached to the plaint, with interest and costs.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FIFTH DAY, FRIDAY, 15TH SEPT.

(Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.)

THE KURRACHEE BREACH OF TRUST CASE.—THE PRISONER DISCHARGED.

The case, in which the European, Alexander Edwin Carey, was charged with having committed a breach of trust, he being a public servant, was called on for hearing yesterday morning.

Mr. Jardine, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Inverarity for the defence.

Mr. Jardine, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that the prisoner, Alexander Edwin Carey had been employed as an accountant in the Government Telegraph Department at Kurrachee. Among the duties attached to the post occupied by the prisoner was that of keeping the cash balances in hand. These balances were generally small, less than Rs. 500, but at the beginning of the month the salaries of the employés were left for some time in his hands, amounting to a large sum. The prisoner had charge of three distinct accounts; first, the library account; second, the unpaid salary account; and third, the office expense account; and the account of the sums in hand deducted from the salaries of the employés in obedience to attachments issued by the Small Cause Court. In the middle of June last, Mr. Carey sent in his resignation which was accepted, and he was to have been superseded from the 1st of July, but no arrangement having been made for a substitute, he continued to perform his duties until the 7th of July, when he was suspended. Mr. Carey was involved in debt to the amount of Rs. 2,000, his salary being only Rs. 100 per mensem. On the 3rd of July the prisoner, instead of going home at about 5 o'clock P.M. as usual, remained in his office until about 10½ or 11 P.M. The Telegraph Office at Kurrachee comprises four rooms; one of these is appropriated to the Assistant Superintendent, one as the signalling room, one as a receiving room, and one as the booking room. The prisoner occupied the latter room during his office hours. The signalling room and booking office are close together, there being a doorway between. The cash is kept in a box on a table in the signalling room. In this room there are at all times a signal master and at least two signallers. During the interval between the hours of 5 P.M. and 10½ P.M. on the night in question (Monday, 3rd July,) the prisoner went into the signal office from his own office three or four different times. He was seen on one of these occasions taking a bag of money out of the cash box, and was subsequently seen counting money in his own office. On Tuesday morning, the 8 h July, the prisoner came into his office as usual at about 10 A.M. Shortly afterwards the office havildar made a communication to him, in consequence of which he went to the cash box in the signalling room and made some remark about having left the key in the box on the previous night. On opening the box he seemed to be surprized at finding some of the money gone, and for some time spoke and acted as though he thought some one had put the money away for a joke. Subsequently he made a report to the Assistant Superintendent, and the accounts

present exists in that country. France must shortly be reduced to the necessity of electing between a gold and silver standard, and it seems probable that she will choose gold. What France does, the Powers who have a monetary treaty with her, must do likewise, and Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, and Greece would have to follow suit. In such case, England may have to face, and that before very long, the fact of a demonetised silver currency throughout Europe, and, as this currency amounts to over 200,000,000*l*, the prospect as regards our Indian possessions cannot fail to create serious anxiety. If Europe adopts gold as its standard of value, and India retains silver, all the demonetised silver which can be spared from the circulation of Europe, together with the greater part of that which is yearly produced, will find its way to the East, and the fall in value, which now amounts to 5per cent., may be considerably increased. This means reduced revenues for the Indian Government, discontent amongst officials with fixed salaries, leading to many other difficulties and dangers.

On the other hand, to demonetise silver in India, and replace it with gold is impracticable from the difficulty, if not impossibility, of procuring the gold wherewith to effect the change, for if, as shown above, the production of gold as greatly decreased, and the demand for it is enchanced by the gradual demonetisation of silver in Europe, how can this decreased supply suffice for the simultaneous demands of Asia as well as Europe.

In this dilemma, Mr. Ernest Seyd comes forward as the earnest advocate of a double standard, which he thinks should be adopted by all European nations, and enforced by a monetary Congress; but even if this Congress could be brought about, no arguments can get over the futility of attempting to fix by law, values which are by nature fluctuating; and it is not to be expected that Germany, which has already incurred considerable expense in endeavouring to introduce a gold currency, or England which already possesses the advantage of a single gold standard, will consent to modify their views.

If then, our silver standard in India involves us in difficulties and danger, if a gold currency is impracticable, and a double standard to be deprecated, what is the alternative?

The alternative, I would suggest, is to establish gold as the legal standard of value, allowing silver to circulate along with it, but rectifying the silver coinage whenever a sufficient modification or change in the value of that metal renders such modification desirable. For instance, if the English sovereign were made the standard of value in India (and this I would strongly advocate), what objection would there be to the issuing of a new silver *double rupee* coin, five of which at the present value of silver, should be equal to the gold sovereign, withdrawing at the same time an equal amount of the present silver currency, the remainder of this currency might remain in circulation as tokens.

It is certain that such a change requires time, but the silver withdrawn from circulation would be partially replaced by gold, which, to a certain extent, could be supplied expeditiously from the English mint, and as it is only proposed to deal with one new silver coin, the *double rupee*, the operation is reduced to the simplest form possible. I would, however, strongly urge that paper money should be used to hasten and facilitate the operation.

A paper currency, based upon a sufficient store of the precious metals, has advantages which no other currency can afford; and in this case for every pound note issued, an equal amount of gold or silver may be held. Scotland is an example of how such a currency is appreciated. It will, no doubt, be urged that the loss to India by the change would be very serious. In answer to this, it should be sufficient to point out that owing to the depreciation of silver, this loss has already occurred and cannot be avoided, and as the Government would purchase the silver it requires for recoinage in the open market, the loss, whatever it amounts to, would be distributed amongst the actual holders as is the case when any other article of commerce becomes depreciated in value.

In suggesting the rectification of our silver coinage in India, so as to bring it into harmony with the actual relative value of gold, I do not pretend to any new discovery; M. Michel Chevalier, in his article already alluded to, states that "the great Newton, when Director of the London Mint, recommended the same expedient as the only rational and efficacious way of securing the simultaneous circulation of the two metals; and in 1875, silver being the legal standard in France, gold was recalled and recoined to bring it into harmony with the value of silver. It might be objected to this proposal, that it would be impossible to create a silver coin (say, a double rupee coin) five of which, for any length of time, would exactly constitute an equivalent for a gold sovereign, since we may confidently expect that for many years to come there will be frequent and considerable variations in the value of silver, and the result would be either a modification of its relative value to gold, or the Government would be frequently under the necessity of recalling and recoining this double rupee currency.

To this objection, I reply, that it does not seem to me necessary that the double rupee coin, if adopted, should represent exactly one-fifth of a gold sovereign. The double rupee would be intended for circulation in India only, and should be protected as far as possible from inability either to be melted down or exported; this might be effected by adding to the coin a certain percentage of alloy (say 5 per cent.), which would be a margin against any moderate fluctuation in the value of the metal, and retain it for circulation in India. As legal tender, the Government as well as the State Bank would require to accept the double rupee to any amount in payment of debt; but the State Bank should have the *option* of redeeming its notes when presented for payment, either in gold coin or in silver bars, at the relative market value of silver. This would effectually prevent a run upon gold coin, and enable the Bank to keep its double rupee coin in circulation to the extent that it considered desirable.

In the present unsettled state of public opinion as to the extent to which silver may become depreciated, it seems well worthy of remark, that according to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, 5th July, 1876, the countries which have already demonetised silver, Germany and the Scandinavian kingdoms have up to this date sold 8,000,000*l* silver, and Germany has still from 20,000,000*l* to 22,000,000*l* to dispose of. Comparing these figures with the total silver circulation of the world, excluding token coinage (say 500,000,000*l*), the whole amount of demonetised silver does not exceed 6 per cent. of the total circulation, and making every allowance for the restricted sphere of its utility, it would not seem probable that a *permanent* fall in value of more than 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. is necessary to enable silver again to find its equilibrium, proved only that the Latin kingdoms do not follow the example of their neighbours, in demonetising their silver currency. Further the total annual produce of gold being only about 20,000,000*l*, or about 3 per cent. of the total circulation (750,000,000*l*), and the total annual produce of silver, say, 18,000,000*l*, being also in round numbers 3 per cent. of the total silver circulation (650,000,000*l*), it is clear that this addition, viz., 3 per cent. per annum to meet wear and tear and all other demands, *apart from other influences*, cannot produce any serious or rapid depreciation in the value of these metals.

The advantages of the operation proposed, would, in my opinion, be the following:—

First—It would render us, in our monetary arrangements, independent of the action of any other nation.

Secondly—By utilising the silver already in circulation, it would assist in arresting its further depreciation, and by demonstrating to other nations the practicability of keeping both metals in simultaneous circulation, without danger of loss to the Exchequer, it would encourage them to imitate our example, which they will be the more ready to do, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining gold in sufficient quantities for the complete demonetisation of silver.

Thirdly—It will effectually protect our Indian dependencies from the imminent danger of having their currency farther depreciated, by the introduction of rupee coin manufactured abroad.

Fourthly—It will greatly facilitate the exchanges between India and England, and tend to promote the increase of commerce between these two countries, and

Fifthly—If the operation be facilitated by the introduction of a paper currency, this paper currency might be allowed to remain in circulation. It would, no doubt, in time gradually permeate through the East, and be productive of great political and material advantage to our Empire.

In conclusion, I would say that, judging from the statistics above quoted, it does not appear to me that the supply of both the precious metals taken together, is likely to be for any great length of time in excess of demand, but in the present very depressed state of trade throughout the world there is, perforce, a reduced demand for the circulating medium, and the demonetisation of silver in Germany and the Scandinavian kingdoms, together with the increased supply of this metal from America, are at the present moment pressing heavily on its value.

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Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Through Passenger Service between G. I. P. and East Indian Railways.
Through Passenger Service between Bombay and Madras.
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Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G.I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora and Andasee.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Khandesh State Railway.
Amraotee State Railway.
Wurdah State Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
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Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
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Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
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VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat's	14 8	8 0
WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	21 0	...
RUM, Jamaica	22	..
ABSINTHE, (Pernod Fils)	30 0	..
CHARTREUSE VERTE (Original) Green per bottle	7 0	3 12
CHARTREUSE JAUNE (Yellow) per bottle	6 8	3 0
ANGOSTURA BITTERS	...	30 0
ORANGE BITTERS	20 0	..
BITTERS GIRONDIN	20 0	..
GINGER WINE, best	16 0	8 8
CURACAO, WYNAND & FOCKINKS, finest	40 0	25 0
MARACHINO di ZARA do do do	40 0	..
CHERRY BRANDY	18 0	9 0
VICHY MINERAL WATERS	12 0	..
OLIVE OIL, Finest, (Pagniol's)	15 0	..
VICHY LOZENGES per Box	1 8	..
HAVANNAH CHEROOTS Seniminals per box 100	7 0	..

ALE AND STOUT.

BASS' ALE, Bottled by H Stone & Co	6 8	4 8
GUINNESS' 5 X STOUT, Bottled by our London Firm, in stone bottles	6 8	...
Do do do by E & J Burke, &c	6 8	4 8

☞ *N.B.—Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their good, to see that the weights agrees with the Railway Receipt.*

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WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	" 35	to 40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto	" 45	to 50

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WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.
For Suits, send size of chest, Height and ..... Rs. 27
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes 35

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Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."
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